

Aquatic Animal Health Standards Commission Report

March 2007

CHAPTER 2.3.1.

TAURA SYNDROME

Article 2.3.1.1.

For the purposes of the *Aquatic Code*, Taura syndrome (TS) means *infection* with Taura syndrome virus (TSV). *Taura syndrome virus* is classified as a species in the family *Dicistroviridae*. Common synonyms are listed in Chapter 4.1.1. of the *Aquatic Manual*.

Methods for conducting surveillance and diagnosis of TS are provided in the *Aquatic Manual*.

Article 2.3.1.2.

Scope

The recommendations in this Chapter apply to: Pacific white shrimp or whiteleg shrimp (*Penaeus vannamei*), blue shrimp (*P. stylirostris*), northern white shrimp (*P. setiferus*), southern white shrimp (*P. schmitti*), greasyback prawn (*Metapenaeus ensis*) and giant tiger prawn (*P. monodon*). These recommendations also apply to any other susceptible species referred to in the *Aquatic Manual* when traded internationally.

For the purposes of this Chapter, the terms shrimp and prawn are used interchangeably.

Article 2.3.1.3.

Commodities

1. When authorising the importation or transit of the following *commodities*, the *Competent Authorities* should not require any TS related conditions, regardless of the TS status of the *exporting country, zone or compartment*.
 - a) For the species referred to in Article 2.3.1.2. being used for any purpose:
 - i) commodities treated in a manner that inactivates the disease agent e.g. boiled, canned or pasteurised products and ready to eat meals; and crustacean oil and crustacean meal intended for use in animal feeds commercially sterile canned products;
 - ii) boiled products (e.g. boiled whole shrimp or tails, lobsters, crabs);

- iii) chemically extracted chitin;
 - iv) crustacean meals or by products made non-infectious by heating or drying (e.g. flame dried or sun dried);
 - iii) crustacean products made non-infectious through processing as dry feeds (e.g. pelleted or extruded feeds);
 - iv) biological samples preserved for diagnostic applications in such a manner as to inactivate the disease agent TSV (e.g. formalin or alcohol preserved samples).
- b) The following products destined for human consumption from species referred to in Article 2.3.1.2. which have been prepared and packaged for direct retail trade in such a way as to minimise the likelihood of alternative uses:
- i) chemically preserved products (e.g. salted, pickled, marinated, pastes, etc.);
 - ii) products that have been heat treated or dried (e.g. ready prepared meals) in a manner to ensure the inactivation of the pathogen.

For the *commodities* listed in point 1b), Member Countries should consider introducing internal measures to prevent the *commodity* being used for any purpose other than for human consumption.

2. When authorising the importation or transit of the *commodities* of a species referred to in Article 2.3.1.2., other than those listed in point 1 of Article 2.3.1.3., the *Competent Authorities* should require the conditions prescribed in Articles 2.3.1.7. to 2.3.1.11. relevant to the TS status of the *exporting country, zone or compartment*.
3. When considering the importation/transit from an *exporting country, zone or compartment* not declared free of TS of any other *commodity* of a species not covered in Article 2.3.1.2. but which could reasonably be expected to be a potential TSV carrier vector, the *Competent Authorities of the importing country* should conduct a risk analysis in accordance with the recommendations in the Aquatic Code of the risk of introduction, establishment and spread of TSV, and the potential consequences, associated with the importation of the *commodity* prior to a decision. The *exporting country* should be informed of the outcome of this assessment.

Article 2.3.1.4.

Taura syndrome free country

A country may make a *self-declaration of freedom* from TS if it meets the conditions in points 1, 2, 3 or 4 below.

If a country shares a *zone* with one or more other countries, it can only make a *self-declaration of freedom* from TS if all the areas covered by the shared water are declared TS free countries or *zones* (see Article 2.3.1.5.).

1. A country where none of the *susceptible species* referred to in Article 2.3.1.2. is present may make a *self-declaration of freedom* from TS when *basic biosecurity conditions* have been continuously met in the country for at least the past 2 years.

OR

2. A country where the *susceptible species* referred to in Article 2.3.1.2. are present but there has never been any observed occurrence of the *disease* for at least the past 10 years despite conditions that are conducive to its clinical expression, as described in Chapter X.X.X. of the *Aquatic Manual*, may make a *self-declaration of freedom* from TS when *basic biosecurity conditions* have been continuously met in the country for at least the past 2 years.

OR

3. A country where the last observed occurrence of the *disease* was within the past 10 years, or where the *infection* status prior to *targeted surveillance* was unknown, for example (e.g. because of the absence of conditions conducive to its clinical expression, as described in Chapter X.X.X. of the *Aquatic Manual*), may make a *self-declaration of freedom* from TS when:
 - a) *basic biosecurity* conditions have been continuously met for at least the past 2 years; and
 - b) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapters 1.1.4. and X.X.X. of the *Aquatic Manual*, has been in place for at least the last 2 years without detection of TSV.

OR

4. A country that has previously made a *self-declaration of freedom* from TS but in which the *disease* is subsequently detected may not make a *self-declaration of freedom* from TS again until when the following conditions have been met:
 - a) on detection of the *disease*, the affected area was declared an *infected zone* and a *buffer zone* was established; and
 - b) infected populations have been destroyed or removed from the *infected zone* by means that minimise the risk of further spread of the *disease*, and the appropriate *disinfection* procedures (see *Aquatic Manual*) have been completed; and
 - c) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapters 1.1.4. and X.X.X. of the *Aquatic Manual*, has been in place for at least the past 2 years without detection of TSV; and
 - d) previously existing *basic biosecurity conditions* have been reviewed and modified as necessary and have continuously been in place for at least the past 2 years.

In the meantime, part of the non-affected area may be declared a free *zone* provided that they such part meets the conditions in point 3 of Article 2.3.1.5.

Article 2.3.1.5.

Taura syndrome free zone or free compartment

A *zone* or *compartment* within the *territory* of one or more countries not declared free from TS

may be declared free by the *Competent Authority(ies)* of the country(ies) concerned if the *zone* or *compartment* meets the conditions referred to in points 1, 2, 3 or 4 below.

If a *zone* or *compartment* extends over more than one country, it can only be declared a TS free *zone* or *compartment* if all the relevant *Competent Authorities* confirm that the conditions have been met.

1. A *zone* or *compartment* where none of the *susceptible species* referred to in Article 2.3.1.2. is present may be declared free from TS when *basic biosecurity conditions* have been continuously met in the *zone* or *compartment* for at least the past 2 years.

OR

2. A *zone* or *compartment* where the *susceptible species* referred to in Article 2.3.1.2. are present but in which there has not been any observed occurrence of the *disease* for at least the past 10 years despite conditions that are conducive to its clinical expression, as described in Chapter X.X.X. of the *Aquatic Manual*, may be declared free from TS when *basic biosecurity conditions* have been continuously met in the *zone* or *compartment* for at least the past 2 years.

OR

3. A *zone* or *compartment* where the last observed occurrence of the *disease* was within the past 10 years, or where the *infection* status prior to *targeted surveillance* was unknown, ~~for example (e.g. because of the absence of conditions conducive to its clinical expression, as described in Chapter X.X.X. of the *Aquatic Manual*).~~ may be declared free from TS when:
 - a) *basic biosecurity conditions* have been continuously met for at least the past 2 years; and
 - b) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapters 1.1.4. and X.X.X. of the *Aquatic Manual*, has been in place, through the *zone* or *compartment*, for at least the past 2 years without detection of TSV.

OR

4. A *zone* previously declared free from TS but in which the *disease* is subsequently detected may ~~not~~ be declared free from TS again ~~until~~ when the following conditions have been met:
 - a) on detection of the *disease*, the affected area was declared an *infected zone* and a *buffer zone* was established; and
 - b) infected populations have been destroyed or removed from the *infected zone* by means that minimise the risk of further spread of the *disease*, and the appropriate *disinfection* procedures (see *Aquatic Manual*) have been completed; and
 - c) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapters 1.1.4. and X.X.X. of the *Aquatic Manual*, has been in place for at least the past 2 years without detection of TSV; and

- d) previously existing *basic biosecurity conditions* have been reviewed and modified as necessary and have continuously been in place for at least the past 2 years.

Article 2.3.1.6.

Maintenance of free status

A country, *zone* or *compartment* that is declared free from TS following the provisions of points 1 or 2 of Articles 2.3.1.4. or 2.3.1.5. (as relevant) may maintain its status as TS free provided that *basic biosecurity conditions* are continuously maintained.

A country, *zone* or *compartment* that is declared free from TS following the provisions of point 3 of Articles 2.3.1.4. or 2.3.1.5. (as relevant) may discontinue *targeted surveillance* and maintain its status as TS free provided that conditions that are conducive to clinical expression of TS, as described in Chapter X.X.X. of the *Aquatic Manual*, exist, and *basic biosecurity conditions* are continuously maintained.

However, for declared free *zones* or *compartments* in infected countries and in all cases where conditions are not conducive to clinical expression of TS, *targeted surveillance* needs to be continued at a level determined by the *Competent Authority* on the basis of the likelihood of *infection*.

Article 2.3.1.7.

Importation of live aquatic animals from a country, zone or compartment declared free from Taura syndrome

When importing live *aquatic animals* of species referred to in Article 2.3.1.2. from a country, *zone* or *compartment* declared free from TS, the *Competent Authority* of the *importing country* should require an *international aquatic animal health certificate* issued by the *Competent Authority* of the *exporting country* or a *certifying official* approved by the *importing country* attesting that, on the basis of the procedures described in Articles 2.3.1.4. or 2.3.1.5. (as applicable), the place of production of the commodity ~~consignment~~ is a country, *zone* or *compartment* declared free from TS.

The *certificate* should be in accordance with the Model Certificate in Appendix 4.1.3.

This Article does not apply to *commodities* listed in point 1 of Article 2.3.1.3.

Article 2.3.1.8.

Importation of live aquatic animals for aquaculture from a country, zone or compartment not declared free from Taura syndrome

1. When importing, for *aquaculture*, live *aquatic animals* of species referred to in Article 2.3.1.2. from a country, zone or compartment not declared free from TS, the *Competent Authority* of the *importing country* should assess the *risk* and, if justified, apply the following risk mitigation measures such as:
 - a) the direct delivery into and lifelong holding of the consignment in biosecure quarantine facilities for;
 - ~~b) the continuous isolation of the imported live aquatic animals and their first generation progeny from the local environment; and~~
 - e)b) the treatment of all effluent and waste materials from the processing in a manner that ensures inactivation of TSV.
2. If the intention of the introduction is the establishment of a new stock genetic lines, international standards, such as the Guidelines Code of Practice on the Introductions and Transfers of Marine Organisms of the International Council for the Exploration of the Seas (ICES), should be followed.
3. For the purposes of the *Aquatic Code*, the ICES Guidelines Code may be summarised to the following main points:
 - a) identify stock of interest (cultured or wild) in its current location;
 - b) evaluate stock health/disease history;
 - c) take and test samples for TSV, pests and general health/disease status;
 - d) import and quarantine in a secure facility a founder (F-0) population;
 - e) produce F-1 generation from the F-0 stock in *quarantine*;
 - f) culture F-1 stock and at critical times in its development (life cycle) sample and test for TSV and perform general examinations for pests and general health/disease status;
 - g) if TSV is not detected, pests are not present, and the general health/disease status of the stock is considered to meet the *basic biosecurity conditions* of the *importing country, zone or compartment*, the F-1 stock may be defined as TS free or specific pathogen free (SPF) for TSV;
 - h) release SPF F-1 stock from *quarantine* for *aquaculture* or stocking purposes in the country, zone or compartment.

This Article does not apply to *commodities* listed in point 1 of Article 2.3.1.3.

Article 2.3.1.9.

Importation of live aquatic animals for human consumption from a country, zone or compartment not declared free from Taura syndrome

When importing, for human consumption, live *aquatic animals* of species referred to in Article 2.3.1.2. from a country, *zone* or *compartment* not declared free from TS, the *Competent Authority* of the *importing country* should **assess the risk and, if justified,** require that:

1. the consignment be delivered directly to and held in isolation until consumption; and
2. all effluent, dead *aquatic animals* and waste materials from the processing be treated in a manner that ensures inactivation of TSV.

Member Countries should consider introducing internal measures to prevent such *commodities* being used for any purpose other than for human consumption.

This Article does not apply to *commodities* listed in point 1 of Article 2.3.1.3.

Article 2.3.1.10.

Importation of aquatic animal products from a country, zone or compartment declared free from Taura syndrome

When importing *aquatic animal products* of species referred to in Article 2.3.1.2. from a country, *zone* or *compartment* declared free from TS, the *Competent Authority* of the *importing country* should require an *international aquatic animal health certificate* issued by the *Competent Authority* of the *exporting country* or a *certifying official* approved by the *importing country* attesting that, on the basis of the procedures described in Articles 2.3.1.4. or 2.3.1.5. (as applicable), the place of production of the consignment is a country, *zone* or *compartment* declared free from TS.

The *certificate* should be in accordance with the Model Certificate in Appendix 4.2.2.

This Article does not apply to *commodities* listed in point 1 of Article 2.3.1.3.

Article 2.3.1.11.

Importation of aquatic animal products from a country, zone or compartment not declared free from Taura syndrome

When importing *aquatic animal products* of species referred to in Article 2.3.1.2. from a country, *zone* or *compartment* not declared free from TS, the *Competent Authority* of the *importing country* should assess the risk and apply appropriate risk mitigation measures.

This Article does not apply to *commodities* listed in point 1 of Article 2.3.1.3.

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